

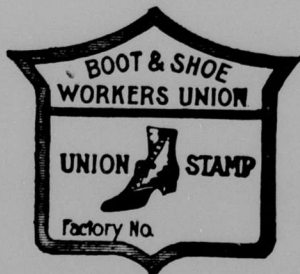


# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 29, 1915.  
INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.  
THE WORLD-WIDE WAR TRUST.  
UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE COAST.  
BANKING AND LABOR.  
A DEADLY PARALLEL.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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## :- International Peace Congress :-

San Francisco, October 15, 1915.

To the Delegates, S. F. Labor Council.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Your delegates to the International Peace Congress, held in this city October 10th to 13th, inclusive, herewith submit report on the proceedings and results of said Congress as follows:

The Congress was held under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and consisted of delegates and peace workers representing many foreign and American peace societies and other organizations, including those of labor, women, churches, universities, newspapers and other institutions. Three sessions were held daily, each session being devoted to a special topic. The addresses and papers will be printed in book form and distributed at a later date.

To make this report as concise as possible, we refer to an article on the International Peace Congress, already published by your delegates in the "Labor Clarion" of October 15th, which article describes some of the doings and addresses of the Congress. In the same issue appears Brother J. W. Mullen's address on "Why Labor Opposes War."

When we realize that at this moment 58 per cent of the habitable globe is swept by war and that already our statesmen at Washington are preparing to increase the military and naval establishment of the United States to enable our government to adequately protect the country's interests, and possibly to dictate the terms of the world peace to be concluded at the end of the war, it is evident that the questions of war and peace, the war against war or to enforce peace, and the future settlement of international disputes by reason instead of force, are among the most important that can engage the minds of our people just at this moment.

The most significant result of the Congress is that now for the first time and authentically the world knows that the warring nations are seeking peace and that they would welcome the United States to take the lead in conjunction with other neutral nations to inaugurate peace proposals. The information was published to the world immediately upon the adjournment of the Congress by Miss Jane Addams and her associates, as ascertained by them by personal interviews with the leading diplomats of all the warring nations. And so fearful were the interests who for selfish reasons desire a continuance of the war, as to the effect upon public opinion in this country of this information, that immediately this became known the Associated Press dispatches were kept teeming with information in regard to the President's disinclination to make any attempt at mediation and his approval of enormous armament plans to be laid before next Congress. The proposed estimates have been increased from day to day until it appears that our country now stands ready to double its navy and quadruple its army within the next few years. In the same breath it is being announced, that the government intends to introduce military training in schools and colleges. As even Prussia has not thus far permitted military drilling in schools, it is plain that our own advocates of militarism are going further than their European prototypes in the desire to foster and develop the military spirit of the nation. The Peace Congress adopted a resolution opposing the policy, from which is evident that it favored without reservation the identical policy on the question followed by the American labor movement.

We desire to emphasize the foregoing occurrence, as it is

on par with the efforts of American capitalism, as represented by the Rockefeller interests, to counteract public opinion when its policies were threatened by the revelations contained in the report of the United States Industrial Commission. The Rockefeller interests in Colorado are to establish a new unionism, which they say is to be more democratic than the unionism of organized labor. In the same way, as the Peace Congress went on record in favor of maintaining our present military establishment and against disarmament under existing conditions, so the militarists of this country are now turning heaven and earth to commit our government to the policy of military preparedness, which can mean nothing else than a policy ultimately to lead this nation into a war of conquest, to be realized after the European nations have become thoroughly exhausted by the present war.

We take pleasure in reporting and recording that the work of this Peace Congress will in our opinion have the effect of clarifying public opinion as to the merits of the existing worldwide peace movement, and of disseminating correct principles upon which must be founded all efforts to establish the permanent peace of the world.

As its first plank, the platform adopted by the Congress announces the principle that international like private relations must be governed by law and morals. Just as individuals in their dealings with one another must settle their disputes by appeals to reason instead of force, and must conform to ethical and legal standards of conduct, so should nations settle their disputes by courts or arbitration and conciliation according to moral and legal principles.

To enforce peace upon the world there must be established international law-making, law-interpreting and law-enforcing bodies. This means that there must be a federated government of all the nations of the world. In case of a law-breaking nation, the other nations must use their collective power against such nation. But the first step is not the use of any military or police measures; it must be economic in character. By thus putting economic pressure first, the Peace Congress unequivocally adopted the principle and practice of trade unionism, in that it recognizes the effectiveness of the boycott, in the form of international refusal to deal with a nation which offends against the laws of the world. The ideas of the Congress as to methods of conciliation, also follow the principles and practices of trade unionism. For, in cases of non-judicial disputes, special tribunals of arbitration and conciliation are to determine, and such questions are to be referred to the international courts only as are of a justiciable character, that is to say, involve principles of law which are determined by the ordinary tribunals. In the labor movement we have the same institutions. Questions of law are settled by trade union meetings, councils and conventions, while questions of other kind are settled by agreement or conciliation.

Thanking the Council for the honor conferred and the opportunity to become familiar with the movement now going on to unite all nations and persons in further efforts to make an end of all wars, we are with best wishes for the continued progress of organized labor and its principles,

Faternally,

(Signed) THEODORE JOHNSON,  
SELIG SCHULBERG,

Delegates Int. Peace Congress.



### THE WORLD-WIDE WAR TRUST.

By Clyde H. Tavenner.

The concerns comprising the armor ring are notorious as being among the most bitter enemies of organized labor in the United States, and reports following investigations of conditions in the plants reveal that they are cruel and inhuman in their treatment of unorganized labor. Is this language too strong? The findings of the investigating committees themselves will afford the best answer to this query.

A survey of living conditions in Pittsburgh was made in 1909 by the Sage Foundation under the direction of especially qualified investigators, who collected their material at first hand in the mill and in the home. It had from first to last the hearty support of such prominent citizens of Pittsburgh as Mayor George W. Guthrie, President H. D. W. English of the Civic Improvement Commission, Judge Joseph Buffington of the United States Circuit Court, and W. H. Matthews of the famous Kingsley House.

Edwin Bjorkman, a magazine writer, was furnished with the material gathered by the foundation and presented its findings in condensed form in a magazine. I quote the following from Mr. Bjorkman's resume of the Sage Foundation report:

"The Carnegie Steel Company employs about 23,000 workers within the district. Concerning the foreign born among these, some very instructive statistics are available. They number in all 17,340, or three workers out of four in the whole force. Together they represent more than 20 distinct nationalities, most of which in turn embrace from 3 to 20 racial or lingual subdivisions. Considering only the predominant elements, we find . . . 14,000 Austrians, Hungarians, Italians and Russians, . . . among every hundred of whom there are 82 unskilled, 15 semi-skilled, and only 3 skilled workers.

"Mentally they rank low. Education or training they have none. But morally they can hardly be called undesirable. They prove submissive, dependable, willing workers, who never dream of questioning the desirability or the dignity of the task assigned to them, and who are rendered oblivious to danger by their ignorance. Having worked 14 and 16 hours a day in their native countries, and having been paid from 25 to 50 cents for such slavery they think little of working 12 hours a day and find a fortune in \$2 thus earned.

"To the English-speaking people, these men with unpronounceable names and strange ways are just 'Hunkies'—dumb, dull, driven brutes, so utterly beneath contempt that even competition with them is out of the question. Wherever they get in, the natives and the northerners withdraw. Wherever the latter find conditions too hard or wages too low, the 'Hunkies' apply eagerly. Everywhere they have been kept at the bottom so far. The worst jobs, and only these, are for them. But still they are coming in ever-greater numbers, and by slow degrees they are pushing upward—steadily, inevitably as fate itself. Amid the clatter of their unintelligible tongues the few, and ever fewer, English-speaking foremen and skilled workers feel as lonesome as lighthouses. And this chasm between hostile castes of workers serves, by the by, to make unionism additionally impossible.

"There used to be big money for the workers who handled iron and steel. There is still fairly good money to be made by a very few of them. But for 15 years the cutting of wages has been going on until today in many cases the best workers make less than half of what they used to earn. It has been figured out that every hundred workers in the steel mills and blast furnaces includes 60 men who make less than \$2 a day, and only two who make more than \$5 in the same time. The average daily wages of Alleghany County's 9000 blast-furnace men were found to be below

\$2.50 in 1907. In October of that year the entire force of 12-hour men in the open-hearth department of the Homestead Steel Works was averaging \$2.76 a day. The highest paid skilled workers in some of the most important branches of the steel industry are incapable of earning more than \$3.75 a day.

"The main thing asked of the worker is speed, or, maybe, one ought to say, speed without waste. To the achievement of this result everything is adapted, but, above all, the wage schedules. The underlying idea of the whole system is to get more out of a man by paying him less. Its fundamental rule is that even if the man drives the machine he is paid by the piece; if the machine drives him he is paid for time. A trick constantly practiced is to urge workers into exceeding their previous capacity for the purpose of earning more and then to adapt the wage rate to the new record in order that they may work still harder to retain their old earnings. This has proved one of the most effective means of increasing the output.

"Among 16,000 men employed in the three largest plants of the United States Steel Corporation in 1907 there were 120 men working only eight hours a day. . . . Among the steel and iron workers the twelve-hour day is practically law now, so that, for instance, there were only 93 ten-hour men to 1517 twelve-hour men at the Homestead Steel Works in 1907.

"This law, slightly modified—and modified largely for the worse—holds good seven days of the week all the year through. Neither Sunday nor holidays exist for these toilers. Once every fortnight they work 24 hours in a stretch, in order that they may have a full day of 24 hours free the next week."

### REASONS FOR KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

Here are some of the reasons why we should do all we possibly can to protect animals:

One—They are, humanly speaking, dumb and defenseless.

Two—They are especially liable to cruel treatment.

Three—They are the victims of science, sport, fashion, ignorance and prejudice.

Four—There is so much suffering in this world that we ought to do everything we can to lessen, and not to increase it.

Five—It is cowardly and contemptible to cause a living sentient creature unnecessary, or avoidable suffering.

Six—The animals do so much for us in so many ways, ministering to our needs, that they earn exemption for their various races from cruelty, suffering and ill-treatment.

Seven—Selfish and callous disregard of their rights can only react disastrously upon the moral nature of the human family, and make other similar evils appear excusable. It is a short step from cruelty to animals to cruelty to human beings. The parents who train their children to be kind, considerate and thoughtful for the animals, are laying up treasures which they themselves will reap when those children are grown up.

Eight—As Jeremy Bentham, the great jurist, wrote of the claims of animals: "The question is not—'Can they reason,' nor 'can they talk,' but 'Can they suffer?'"—"Animal's Guardian," London.

Remember to go to the polls on election day and vote against the candidates who voted against the union label. They are: Hayden, Murdock, Payot and Vogelsang. Remember these men and make an example of them so that others may not in the future follow their lead.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

During a prolonged study of the biographies of various men both great and small, the following thought occurred to me: In the web of the world, the one may well be regarded as the warp, the other as the woof. The small men, after all, give breadth to the web, the great ones supply firmness and solidity, and in addition perhaps some kind of pattern.—Goethe.

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# Wieland's

## THE HOME BEER



### STEADILY CONCENTRATING. (American Economic League.)

The New York Society To Lower Rents, with headquarters at 320 Broadway, has issued the following statement:

The total assessed value of taxable land in Greater New York is \$4,643,414,776.

Thirteen families, out of the one million, one hundred thousand families in the city, are the owners of record of land in Manhattan alone assessed for \$205,404,875. These families are known to own much valuable land in the other boroughs of the city. Their total land holdings in Manhattan average \$15,800,000 per family. These thirteen families own nearly one-fifteenth of the assessed value of the land of Manhattan—\$3,184,441,505—though there are at least 560,000 families in Manhattan, forty-three thousand times thirteen.

These thirteen families are: The Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Rhinelanders, O. B. Potter properties, J. P. Morgan, E. H. Van Ingen, Wendels, Goellets, Ehret, Gerrys, Chas. F. Hoffman estate, Wm. R. Martin, Eugene Hoffman.

Nearly one-twentieth of the city's annual budget, or \$10,000,000 is spent for the benefit of these thirteen big landed families, but they pay this year only \$3,841,671.16 taxes on their land out of their ground rent calculating the ground rent at only 6 per cent on the assessed value.

The assessed value of the so-called "improvements" of these thirteen families in Manhattan is only \$59,212,775—a little more than one-fourth of the value of the land. The average small home owner has three times as valuable an improvement as his land, but the total assessed value of land owned by the fifty-odd thousand small home owners of the city is less than that of the Astor family in Manhattan, though their improvements are worth several times as much as those of the Astors, and the small home owners as well as all tenants of the city are taxed for the benefit of these and all other big land monopolists in the city. Many of the so-called "improvements" of these thirteen families are only "taxpayers."

All these thirteen families bought land when it was cheap for a fraction of what it is worth now and the workers of New York City have been increasing their land values for them.

These thirteen families illustrate the reason for the opposition to the program of the Lower Rents Society to transfer taxes now levied on buildings to land values, and to meet all increases in the city budget by a supertax on land values.

These thirteen families this year pay \$4,948,450.05 taxes. With buildings untaxed, they would pay \$6,271,010.83, an increase of \$1,340,424.41. A supertax of 5 mills on their land would yield 1,027,024.38.

With buildings untaxed, Sailors' Snug Harbor and Trinity Corporation would pay \$59,444.58 more taxes than this year, and with a supertax of 5 mills on land values, \$97,404 more.

The thirteen families own \$8,952,500 worth of vacant, idle land in Manhattan, though there are many blocks with a density of 1000 or more to the acre in this borough. They have many properties where the land is assessed for fifty times as much as the improvements.

The Lower Rents Society will issue a report shortly showing all families, persons or corporations owning \$500,000 or over of land in the city, and the monopoly of acreage land in the outlying district. It will make it clear that New York City has a government of the land speculators, by the land speculators, for the land speculators. Whether this shall be changed will be the big issue in the next municipal campaign.

But New York is not the only place where such conditions exist. In Chicago the tendency toward concentration is just as strong. One-twelfth of Chicago's real estate is owned by ten families. That is on the basis of assessed valuation. These

ten families own real estate assessed at \$189,250,000 of a total assessed valuation of \$2,437,739,034. As a matter of fact they own an even larger share than those figures indicate. The property of these ten families is notoriously under-assessed. The property of small owners is assessed at nearly its true value. So assessment figures do not show the full extent to which concentration has gone.

Then again in Chicago land and improvements are not assessed separately as in New York. If that were done, the proportion of land values owned by these ten families would far exceed one-twelfth. Although their holdings include skyscrapers and big department stores, the value of these is less than that of the ground on which they stand. In the case of small home owners, the value of improvements far exceeds the value of the land. So with separate and equal assessments, the share of these ten families would be shown to be so great as to be even more appalling than figures at hand show.

One family, the Marshall Field estate, owns \$100,000,000 assessed real estate, or more than one twenty-fifth of total assessed valuation. The other nine families are: The McCormick family, the Leiter estate, the Otto Young estate, the Potter Palmer estate, the L. C. Paine Freer estate, Charles W. Partridge, James A. Patten, the Brooks estate, Eugene S. Pike.

### INDIAN ENGINEER HERE.

By P. J. Healy.

One of the most interesting of the delegates of the congress of engineers recently held in the Auditorium is R. Seshasayee of Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency, South India. R. S. Sayee is in the prime of life, an electrical and mechanical engineer of note in his country, a keen and energetic observer, a lover of books, using his camera to enrich his portfolio of American views, losing no opportunity to gain information at first hand. Mr. Sayee is making good use of his time during his short stay here. He has visited Stanford University and many of the manufactories where his knowledge of machinery was a constant surprise. His paper on Diesel engines and boilers will, we hope, be published at an early date.

Mr. Sayee is a vegetarian, and a Brahman in religion. This does not hinder him from making hosts of friends. For the modern dance and theatre he has little taste, nor has he any sympathy with Indian reformers of the Har-Dyal type. Better economic conditions for India and not a political separation from the British empire is all Mr. Sayee asks for his country. Mr. Sayee does not discuss the European war, although, no doubt, he has pronounced views upon the subject of that terrible struggle. Mr. Sayee's personal appearance is simple and it gives no indication of the man's ability. The advent of such a man

## UNION MEN—ATTENTION!



now, and your VOTE on Nov. 9th. Pass the word to your friends and all union men.

**JOHN D. HYNES**

Candidate for the office of Supervisor.

I am a Union man, carrying a Union Card for over 20 years, and working continuously with that card ever since—a Delegate to the S. F. Labor Council from Musicians' Union, Local No. 6—and feeling that it is to your interest to elect me your Supervisor, and the fact that I am now and always have been a union card man should warrant me your support

in our community gives us pause and compels us to ask why we should trouble ourselves much longer with the proselytising of the so-called inferior races.

Mr. Sayee should be given an opportunity to tell us of modern India, to talk to our people at first hand. We would probably learn from him that the white man's burden which we have borne with so much self-denial and disinterestedness for so long a time, is being steadily lessened by the labors of such as he, until at last our most difficult task will be to withdraw our corps of proselytisers and distribute them in our own country in localities where they are most needed. Mr. Sayee shows us that we may expect more from India than Pandits and Swamies. Mr. Sayee might even show our Chamber of Commerce where some of our surplus products may be sent; and he could tell us of the results of the reclamation and irrigation projects which are now going on in his native province in India. I assume that these problems and many others could be elucidated by Mr. Sayee and that he would be glad to place his knowledge at our disposal, if we only say the word, giving us the opportunity of catching a glimpse of the new and more permanent "Wealth of Ormus and of Ind."

### GIVEN AWAY AT EXPOSITION.

One hundred big trees are to be given away on San Francisco and Forestry days, November 2d and 6th, at the United States Forest Service Exhibit, Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This is part of a plan announced today for the distribution of several hundred two-year old transplants of western yellow pine and other species, including the sequoia.

Those desiring trees should leave their names and addresses, on the days specified, with the forester in charge of the exhibit, which is located on the south wall of the Palace of Agriculture. The trees will be mailed to applicants, ready for planting, direct from the Feather River Nursery, Plumas National Forest, California, where thousands of trees are raised yearly for planting on the national forests in this State. Specimen trees can be seen at the exhibit next week.

Though the present range of the big tree is confined to California, the tree will grow practically anywhere in the United States if properly cared for during its tender years.

Teachers, especially in California, are urged by the Government forestry officials to take advantage of this opportunity to obtain trees for planting in school grounds or gardens. It is felt that all California schools which have the grounds available should have growing there one of these glorious forest monarchs of their State.

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**DEATH KNELL OF PRIVATE ARMIES.**

By J. L. Engdahl.

Private sluggers in labor struggles are a thing of the past in Chicago. The time when the masters of industry can recruit ex-convicts from the dregs of the underworld to go out on the streets of the city to murder and maim men and women, girls and boys on strike for a little more bread—this time has passed forever.

That is the meaning of action forced through the Chicago city council by its two battling Socialist aldermen. This is a victory in the halls of government of the nation's second largest city that should inspire and encourage the battered but not beaten forces of labor in all the cities of the land.

When the private armies of the exploiters have been mustered out, because the growing power of labor demands it, then organized toil is near ultimate and complete victory.

Hundreds of special police, private detectives as they are called, were sworn in immediately 30,000 garment workers declared war on Chicago's clothing barons. They inaugurated a reign of terror, with the passive consent of the regular Chicago police force, that aroused the best fighting blood of the strikers.

The two Socialist aldermen went on the picket line with the strikers and spoke at their meetings. Alderman William E. Rodriguez, who is a lawyer, helped handle the strike cases as hundreds after hundreds were arrested.

Strikers by the hundreds were bailed out of filthy police dungeons and jury cases demanded. In one instance so many arrests were made, so many strikers—men and girls—were jammed into the enclosed police automobiles that the victims had to break the windows to get air or suffocate.

It was a desperate situation that confronted the strikers when Alderman Rodriguez introduced his resolution in the city council demanding an investigation of police brutality. Aldermen are always in favor of investigations, and so they turned the matter over to the committee on schools, police, fire and civil service, which numbers among its members the other Socialist alderman, John C. Kennedy.

This committee found that it had stumbled into a real investigation of a strike. The city's chief of police was called on the carpet with his first assistant, who had direct charge of the strike.

These usually arrogant police heads were forced to admit that they consulted the clothing bosses, even before the strike started, regarding "police protection." They confessed they had not even thought of consulting with the union officials.

The first acquaintance the strikers had with the police and the bosses' sluggers was when they were shot at and clubbed; when the motorcycle and mounted police rode into and dispersed their peaceful picket lines, when they were either sent to a police station or a hospital.

Girl strikers told stories of how not only the bosses' private detectives, but the police as well, tried to persuade them to take the "easier way," how they promised to find "men friends" for them, how they were insulted and kicked into the street when they resented these advances and tried to continue with their work of peacefully picketing the struck factories.

It was a sordid story the girls told, with choking sobs and tears in their eyes. There was not a loophole for the City Council committee to escape through. It was face to face with facts. It found an avenue of retreat, however. It voted unanimously to slug the sluggers, and incidentally the clothing barons, by urging the City Council to abolish the employers' private army of Hessians.

The committee had an additional reason for taking this position. The garment manufacturers probably do not yet realize that there are two

Socialists in the City Council. Therefore, when the council committee respectfully requested the garment manufacturers to appear before them and state their case, they stubbornly refused to take any notice of the council committee and expressed their righteous indignation over the interference of the city's aldermen in their private affairs.

Of course the Democratic and Republican aldermen felt they had been insulted and so they decided to hit back. They struck a smashing blow by urging the City Council to revoke all the certificates of appointment of the special police on strike duty, by ordering the police department to get a record of all the special strike police, their former occupations and criminal records, if any, the names of the detective agencies that had furnished them, in addition to other matters that the employers do not like to have investigated.

The righteous wrath of the regular council committee that had investigated "police brutality" was supplemented by the increasing indignation of a special committee headed by a Republican alderman from the same ward represented by Socialist Alderman Rodriguez, Chicago having two aldermen from each ward. Rodriguez' brilliant record in the street-car strike had suddenly made "a friend of labor" out of the Republican alderman, with the result that he had himself appointed chairman of a special committee to investigate, and, if possible, arbitrate the strike. This special committee had been turned down cold by the bosses, who refused to discuss the strike with them at all, and it, too, reported to the City Council that it had been insulted.

These were the moving factors, with the Socialist aldermen in the background, pulling the strings, that caused the Chicago City Council, by a vote of 60 to 6, to instruct the city's Mayor and Chief of Police to wipe out the clothing barons' private army, after taking a census of its membership, which will make very interesting reading. The corporation hirelings on the floor of the City Council tried to head off the breaking storm, but their protests were unceremoniously swept aside or almost unanimously voted down.

While the City Council was voting to maintain its dignity in spite of the clothing manufacturers, Socialist Alderman Kennedy pointed out to them the real significance of what they were doing.

"The big question that we have before us," Kennedy told the City Council, "is whether the manufacturers can use the city of Chicago to beat the workers into submission."

And that is the real effect that the vote of the City Council will have on the strike situation. The garment manufacturers will soon wake up, and when they do they will suddenly discover that because there are two Socialists in the Chicago City Council, therefore they cannot use the city of Chicago to break the strike of the garment workers.

In the meantime the council committee on schools, fire, police and civil service will not be permitted to whitewash the Chicago police department, however anxious its members may be to do so. The council passed an order, introduced by Alderman Rodriguez, demanding that this committee submit a complete report of its investigation. Before it is all over it is expected that the Chicago police department, one of the best strike-breaking organizations in the country, will have been considerably chastened, and it will adopt more humane methods in handling strike situations.

This all took place at the council meeting held on the day that Mayor Thompson, who became a presidential possibility when he closed the saloons on Sunday, returned from his trip to the San Francisco Exposition. Incidental to his return the galleries of the council chambers were again jammed by "Thompson boosters," while

the garment strikers and delegates of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who had come to register their protest, were denied admission. Even the old party aldermen didn't like this, and Alderman Kennedy's motion to throw open the council meetings to all—first come, first admitted—was passed without anyone, not even Mayor Thompson, daring to object. This is the situation as Chicago Socialists open their campaign to send more Socialists to the City Council at the election next spring.

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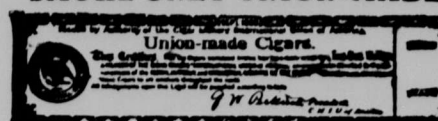
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UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE COAST.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents for publication summary results of the third study in the series of investigations being made into unemployment. This study which was undertaken for the bureau by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, includes 12 cities in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

The results of the survey of unemployment in New York City made in January, 1915, by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company tallied very closely with the results obtained from an independent study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because the information on unemployment thus collected for New York was believed to be trustworthy and representative, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was employed by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to make studies in these 12 additional cities. The canvass was made during June and July, 1915, and followed the same lines as the Metropolitan's study of unemployment in New York City and vicinity, as published in Bulletin 172 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The families holding industrial policies in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company were visited by agents of that company, and the number of partly and wholly unemployed was ascertained. The information thus collected is to appear shortly as a bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the following table are given the leading facts thus far tabulated, and it includes data relative to the part-time workers as well as to the wholly employed:

CITIES	Number of Families Canvassed	Number of Wage Earners in Families	Unemployed		Part time Wage Earners	
			Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Butte, Mont.	3557	4229	298	7.0	536	12.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	5621	7227	822	11.4	1744	24.1
Oakland, Cal.	2927	4256	510	12.0	1141	26.9
Ogden, Utah	581	887	49	4.5	127	14.3
Portland, Ore.	1783	2347	469	20.0	406	17.3
Sacramento, Cal.	1288	1856	170	9.2	439	23.7
Salt Lake City, Utah	1052	1664	173	10.4	295	17.7
San Diego, Cal.	1466	1828	395	16.7	533	29.2
San Francisco, Cal.	5329	7749	1206	15.6	1971	25.4
Seattle, Wash.	19112	13473	1713	12.7	1992	14.8
Spokane, Wash.	1612	1259	210	16.7	257	20.4
Tacoma, Wash.	1818	2558	457	17.9	527	20.6
Total	36,537	49,333	6373	12.9	9971	20.2

The survey covered 12 cities and included a census of 36,537 families in which were found 49,333 wage earners. Of this number 6373, or 12.9 per cent of all wage earners in families visited were wholly unemployed, and in addition thereto 9971, or 20.2 per cent were reported as part-time workers. The highest percentage of unemployment was found in Portland, Oregon, where 20 per cent of the wage earners were out of work and 17.3 per cent were working part time only. The lowest percentage of unemployment was found in Ogden, Utah, where only 4.5 per cent were unemployed and 14.3 per cent working part time only.

The cities showing the largest percentages of part-time workers were: San Diego, 29.2 per cent; Oakland, 26.9 per cent; San Francisco, 25.4 per cent; Los Angeles, 24.1 per cent, and Sacramento, 23.7 per cent. The average for all 12 cities combined was 20.2 per cent.

A WORTHY CAUSE.

A benefit ball is to be given by the Bay District Council of Carpenters for W. A. Anderson, a member of Local Union No. 42, who lost the sight of his right eye last March while working for the Pacific Woodworking Co., and is gradually losing the sight of the left one.

The Commonwealth Bonding & Casualty Co. (a Texas concern) the company that the Pacific Woodworking firm insured their employees with under the compensation act, promised Brother Anderson a cash settlement of \$1400, which was acceptable to the Industrial Accident Commis-

sion, and on the strength of this he purchased a little home and ten acres of land in Tehama County, making a cash payment and moving his family consisting of his wife and two small children onto the place, using every cent he possessed.

After living there a few weeks two checks drawn on the insurance company were returned marked "no funds." The adjuster for the company, Mr. Boone, informed Brother Anderson that the cash settlement was off and the company in the hands of a receiver, and advised Anderson to take steps to recover. In addition to all this the parties to whom Brother Anderson purchased the property from are now threatening to re-sell the place.

The San Francisco B. T. C. and the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters have arranged for a benefit ball for Brother Anderson to be given at the "Arcadia," Eddy and Jones streets, San Francisco, on Friday evening, November 5th.

THE SAFE SIDE.

It seems only natural that we should aspire to occupy a safe position on all questions, but the problem before us, where issues appear so many-sided, is to know which is the safe side. Recognizing the ebb and flow of opinion on one side or the other, some are content to drift with the tide, while others, having nailed their colors to the mast, prefer to wait for what they believe will be the inevitable flow of opinion in their direction.

The danger of this position is that having once backed the stability of one set of opinions against another set, and having counted on the instability of the latter, the whole thing tends to become a mere question of personal tenacity. This kind of tenacity, however, is not safe; it is often very dangerous. For in spite of the aspect of martyrdom which it sometimes presents, attractive to those who hate to be numbered with a majority on any question, it may still be utterly wrong. Yet tenacity is, perhaps, to be preferred to that other outlook which sees safety only in numbers, and aims at keeping its own allegiance to any set of views just so long as a majority of opinions are to be found on that side. This attitude bases its calculations on the safety of collective opinions and of the two is probably doomed to the greater disappointment.

Tenacity and stubbornness on the one hand, and vacillating evasiveness and drift on the other, that is what appears to be the choice that is offered to us, with but slight prospects of real safety on either side. When things look this way it is time for us to be doing some more thinking, for we are really beginning to awaken to the fact that human opinions whether uttered with all the appearance of profound conviction, or entertained by an overwhelming number of people, are but smoking flax, and smoking flax is a bad thing to have in the house. We are in search of the safe side, but with the surrender of our confidence in those two seeming alternatives, tenacity and drift, we are already much nearer to safety than we know. For one thing we have gained confidence in our own ability to think rightly and a certain indifference to what majorities or minorities think. What is needed more is confidence that that which we seek is to be found, and that it is to be found in the truth, and there alone. "The name of the Lord is a strong tower," said Solomon, "the righteous runneth into it and is safe." Safe from what? what else than from all those interferences with individual liberty which result from mankind's hesitation—rapidly lessening, we believe—to seek the safe side of every question in the truth. There is no safe side in human policy, when the dictates of reason and conscience are subordinated to the consideration of material advantage.—"Christian Science Monitor."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1915.

Thy lot is appointed, go follow its hest;  
Thy way is begun, thou must walk and not rest;  
For sorrow and care cannot alter thy case;  
And running, not raging, will win thee the race.  
—Goethe.

We have received volume 1, number 1, of the "Jitney Unionist and Co-Operator," an eight-page magazine under the editorial direction of Alexander Horr, who announces it will be published every month in the interest of the workers in the jitney business.

The greatest menace to popular institutions is the big, patriotic press and the judiciary that registers in legal form the verdicts of the press. Particularly emphasizing this fact is the practice of the press in trying accused workmen in the columns of the daily press, and the habit of judges to follow the opinions of the press rather than the established rules of law or legal ethics in their rulings in such labor cases. The Schmidt case, now going on in Los Angeles, is a singular proof of this condition of affairs. The Los Angeles "Times" daily discusses the different angles of the case, and the judge conducting the case seems to have no other ambition than to carry out the wishes of the paper to secure a conviction of the accused men at any cost of law or legal ethics. The latest exhibition of the judge's bias is his ruling against the motion made by the defense that the venire of jurors selected under the old law be dismissed and a new venire ordered. The old law required all jurors to have their names on last year's assessment roll. The new law dispenses with this requirement. It is within the discretion of the judge to follow the spirit of the new law and accord the accused men a trial by men not all of whom are property owners and therefore more or less class conscious or prejudiced against men accused of having destroyed property. The clamor in the press against class sentiment and class legislation must be very hypocritical when the same press in cases where its prejudices are involved fails to discern that it is itself guilty of the sentiment it condemns in others. Only those without sin have the right to condemn the sins of others. Legal ethics require that a judge should rather err in favor of an accused person than against him. Judge Willis at no time has shown that he cares a continental for this maxim of his profession. To obtain a conviction, he seems willing to go to any length and is lauded by the big press in thus nourishing the very class hatreds and feelings which it so hypocritically condemns.

## :- Banking and Labor :-

In an editorial in the last issue of the "International Molders' Journal" the question of banking is discussed from the labor standpoint. Among other things, Editor Frey says:

"The sensible step to take would be to have the trade unionists own and operate their own banks. In some countries they have undertaken this method of controlling their savings so that they will work to their profit, instead of as an instrument which can be used against them, and with considerable success. Efforts have been made to establish banks in this country, the directors of which would be union men, and in time when the members of trade unions come to realize the importance of controlling their deposits and savings there will be a string of banks under trade-union patronage and direction, which, while perhaps not a part of the trade-union movement itself, for trade unionism has a special work which can only be accomplished successfully by mixing nothing else with it, will be operated by trade unionists, and which will give to them all of the profits which come from the banking business, and at the same time prevent the banks from using the workers' deposits as a weapon against them."

It would, indeed, be a splendid thing for the organized workers if some practical scheme could be worked out whereby trade union money could be so deposited as to prevent bankers from using it against them in time of strike or other labor troubles, but the remedy for our difficulties, we believe, will not be found in establishing trade union banks, because grave dangers lurk in such a course.

In the first place, all banks are under State or National regulation, and this control of union funds might prove very disastrous to the unions under certain circumstances.

If a banking scheme were to be established it would be necessary that it be of National scope and that a large and varied number of unions make their deposits in such in order to insure against runs. A local bank established by local unions would be a most dangerous thing, because the local movement might become involved in such difficulty as would require the withdrawal of all, or a large percentage of the funds, at one time, and it would, indeed, be a powerful bank that could stand such a strain. The same reasoning would apply to banks whose depositors were directly associated organizations such as the iron trades, the building trades, or the printing trades unions, because they might all be involved in strikes or lockouts at the same time and need all of their funds. A banking business could not be successfully conducted upon such a basis.

The banking business is in no sense a democratically conducted business. It must be carried on in a cold-blooded and calloused banking manner, altogether out of harmony with trade union ideals. A trade union bank which refused to make first-class loans simply because the borrower happened to be some one not friendly to the organized workers, could not long endure. The business of trade unionists would not be sufficient to keep it going, and to make loans to others would involve the possibility of the money being used against the unions.

The question is a most serious one, surrounded with many possibilities for both good and evil, and hasty conclusions concerning it should be religiously avoided, particularly by men of such prominence and influence in the labor movement as the editor of the "International Molders' Journal."

The labor movement is not made up of bankers, and its leading representatives, as a rule, are not schooled in the banking business. Better move slowly, and with caution in such matters.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

At the recent session of the British Trade Union Congress a demand was made that the government create a minister of labor so that workers might have a voice in the inner councils just as the American worker has in the Cabinet.

The International Molders' Union, by a vote of about nine to one, at a recent referendum election, decided against amalgamation of all metal trades in one union. The molders have had long years of experience and are not easily led astray.

As an instrument for the promotion of better conditions the union label is without a peer. It brings about improvement without strikes, boycotts or other strenuous struggles if the members of unions see to it that it is present on the articles they purchase. Demand the label always, and see that you get it. It is well worth while.

The newspapers that are now engaged in praising John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for his benevolence toward the Colorado miners are the same that criticised Frank P. Walsh for his examination of the millionaire, yet this examination was undoubtedly what caused Rockefeller to make the "concessions." These newspapers, however, lack the courage, or the honesty, to acknowledge their injustice toward Mr. Walsh. The inconsistency of their position, nevertheless, is plain to all reasonable persons. If there is any merit in the Rockefeller scheme then credit for it is due Frank P. Walsh.

The workers should not be led into extravagances because of the present prosperity due to war orders in the United States. Both the individual members of unions, and the unions themselves, should cling to their money for the reaction that is bound to come shortly after the close of the war. If such a policy be not adopted grief is sure to follow. Employers that now yield to demands easily will fight stubbornly to re-establish old conditions and the workers must be prepared to battle just as strenuously to maintain them, and this can only be done by husbanding every resource, both in our organized and individual capacities. Remember these words of warning and do not lightly cast them aside.

"The floor" of the House of Commons has for many years been used as a synonym for the House itself, and an amusing story in this connection, which will bear repetition, has many times been told about "Don't care" Hardie, as "Punch" long ago named the famous labor leader. What Joseph Chamberlain's anticipated red tie and felt hat once were to the House, Keir Hardie's "deer stalker" and red tie actually became. On the opening day of his first session the member for South West Ham quietly approached the House, by the gate in the Palace yard. "Working here, mate?" demanded the policeman on duty, completely deceived by the new member's dress. "Yes," replied the new member, smilingly. "On the roof?" was the next question, with a glance at that part of the Palace which was then under repair. "No," came the amused reply, and then suddenly, "On the floor." The ex-pitman was not overwhelmed by the extent of his labors on "the floor." Another member of the House police, failing to recognize the red tie, tapped him one day familiarly on the shoulder, as he was walking down the corridor, with the remark, "Working round here, mate?" "Naa, naa!" answered the broad Scotch voice, "not about here. No one works about here."

## WIT AT RANDOM

The boy was very small and the load he was pushing in the wheelbarrow was very, very big.

A benevolent old gentleman, putting down his bundles, lent him a helping hand.

"Really, my boy," he puffed, "I don't see how you manage to get that barrow up the gutters alone."

"I don't," replied the appreciative kid. "Dere's always some jay a-standin' round as takes it up for me."—"Puck."

Judge Parry, in a recent article on "Rufus Choate, Advocate," says on occasion Choate would meet with his Sam Weller. Defending a prisoner for theft of money from a ship, a witness was called who had turned State's evidence and whose testimony went to prove that Choate's client had instigated the theft.

"Well," asked Choate, "what did he say? Tell us how and what he spoke to you."

"Why," said the witness, "he told us there was a man in Boston named Choate and he'd get us off if they caught us with the money in our boots."—"Tit-Bits."

A cockney angler, thinking his Highland boatman was not treating him with the respect due to his station, expostulated thus:

"Look here, my good man, you don't seem to grasp who I am. Do you know that my family has been entitled to bear arms for the last two hundred years?"

"Hoots! that's naething," was the reply. "My ancestors have been entitled to bare legs for the last two thousand years."—"Tit-Bits."

"When Josh got home from his education," said Farmer Cornstossel, "he started right in instructin' me about agriculture. So I didn't lose no time to try him out."

"What did you do?"

"Sent him out to round up a swarm of bees."

"Was the experiment successful?"

"Some. It didn't hurt the bees none, an' kep' Josh from gettin' in the way fur 'most two weeks."—New York "Post."

Jack disliked being kissed. One day he had been kissed a lot. Then, to make matters worse, on going to the picture-palace in the evening, instead of his favorite cowboy and Indian pictures there was nothing but a lot more hugging and kissing. He returned home completely out of patience with the whole tribe of women.

After he had been tucked into bed mother came in to kiss him good night. He refused.

Mother begged and begged, till in disgust he turned to his father, who was standing at the doorway, looking on, and said:

"Daddy, for heaven's sake, give this woman a kiss!"—"Tit-Bits."

Two boys, one the possessor of a permit, were fishing on a certain estate when a gamekeeper suddenly darted from a thicket. The lad with the permit uttered a cry of fright, dropped his rod, and ran off at top speed. The gamekeeper was led a swift chase. Then, worn out, the boy halted. The man seized him by the arm and said between pants:

"Have you a permit to fish on this estate?"

"Yes, to be sure," said the boy quietly.

"You have? Then show it to me."

The boy drew the permit from his pocket. The man examined it and frowned in perplexity and anger.

"Why did you run when you had this permit?" he asked.

"To let the other boy get away," was the reply. "He didn't have none."—Pittsburgh "Chronicle-Telegraph."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR.

By Kenneth Campbell, in the Sacramento "Bee."

Myriads of crosses and bottles tag the battle region of the Champagne, where the Germans were forced to retreat, and some of them bear the inscription, "Dead on the Field of Honor."

"Dead on the field of honor,"

And not even given a name!

Stained are the waving flowers,

Dappled with crimson showers

That fell when the battle smoke came.

"Dead on the field of honor,"

A boy who was never told why

He was the one who must furnish—

Life, someone's glory to burnish—

So young and thus in pallor to lie!

"Dead on the field of honor,"

In a cause he could not explain.

Dumbly he trod to his duty,

Full in the Springtide of beauty,

When Youth and Blithesomeness reign.

"Dead on the field of honor,"

Where the red-sullied hyacinths nod.

Muted the rumble and rattle;

Dampened the bale-fires of battle,

Though crimsoned and blasted the sod.

"Dead on the field of honor,"

And gone with never a word.

Thousands of human shards jumbled,

Heaped where the bastions were crumbled,

As dust where the grasses are stirred.

"Dead on the field of honor,"

How smugly it rolls from the tongue!

None but the living can hear it;

Mothers in agony fear it,

A pean of mockery sung!

"Dead on the field of honor,"

All blazoned with fire is the sky;

Royalty lolls in a palace;

Peasantry sips of the chalice

Of war and learns how to die!

"Dead on the field of honor,"

And blown o'er the moor as dust.

Nameless and aimless and fameless,

Misery falls on the blameless!

And creeds corroded with rust!

"Dead on the field of honor,"

The multitude swell forth the cry!

Tyranny take to your tower,

There with your conscience to cower,

When your time is nearing to die!

### FEAR.

By George Matthew Adams.

Fear is about the biggest bugaboo that failure sends out, for its red flame of destruction gets to the heart of more men and women than any other agency of evil. It is a force of fire that sooner or later is sure to burn the noblest soul to dust, if not mastered.

Fear is inside of yourself—if it is anywhere. Your job is to smother it out. And here are a few suggestions. First, trust yourself. Then trust other people. And finally, trust God—for there is a God, somewhere, somehow. Where there is trust, there can be no fear.

At the moment that you feel no fear, you begin to live! Oh, you who read this little talk fear nothing. The purpose of a great world runs through you as it runs through all mankind. Smile and be spurred by its truth. This day is an important part of the whole. And you are an important part of this day.

Walk past fear. It is easy and you can.



## American Federation Newsletter

### Secure Eight-Hour Day.

At Cincinnati machinists employed by the Corcoran Lamp Company and the Globe Automatic Sprinkler Company have secured an eight-hour day.

### Bakers Organizing.

Bakers in Rochester, N. Y., are conducting an organizing campaign, assisted by officers of their International Union. It is stated that three-fourths of Rochester's bakery workers are members of organized labor.

### Labor Forward In Omaha.

Trade unionists in Omaha have launched a labor forward movement and are asking international organizations to send representatives to aid in the work.

### "Movie" Men Raise Wages.

Motion Picture Operators' Union has signed a four-year contract with over a dozen picture houses in Peoria, Ill. For the first two years, the rate will be \$19 a week; for the third year, \$20, and for the fourth year, \$21. The old rate was \$18.

### Eight Hours Next May.

The Otis Elevator Company announces that an eight-hour day will be the rule for its 2000 employees beginning next May. The workers will continue for six months under the present nine-hour day.

### Eight-Hour Day Granted.

Employees of the Pittsburgh Machine Tool Company have returned to work, the management agreeing to an eight-hour day with no wage reductions.

### Upholsterers Gain.

In Philadelphia over 400 upholsterers are benefited by the decision of several manufacturers that they will pay wage increases demanded by the Upholsterers' Union. These workers have been conducting an organizing campaign and have strengthened their union as a result.

### Strike Is Settled.

At Torrington, Conn., representatives of the United States Department of Labor were successful in settling the six weeks' strike between the Hendey Machine Company and its employees. The workers have secured a 15 per cent increase in the hourly wage rate, a 54-hour week and time and a half for overtime. Several hundred men are affected.

### Opposes Compulsion.

Compulsory arbitration was opposed by Secretary of Labor Wilson in an address before the annual convention of the Illinois Bankers' Association. The speaker said that the remedy for industrial differences was not to be found in strikes or lockouts, but in amicable conferences between the interested parties.

### Causes For Eastern Strike.

At Worcester, Mass., long hours, small pay, and a reduction in wages during slack periods were given as causes for the strike at the Whitcomb Blaisdell plant by some of the employees at a public hearing conducted by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

### Will Probe Unemployment.

Governor Dunne of Illinois has appointed President Walker, of the State Federation of Labor; President Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation

of Labor, and Mrs. Raymond Robins members of a commission of nine to investigate unemployment in the State. The commission is to report to the governor and the general assembly, submitting a bill or bills, designed to correct unemployment evils in Illinois.

### A Victim of Stupidity?

The Washington "Times" makes this comment on the University of Pennsylvania trustees' statement for dismissing Prof. Nearing: "Certainly if Nearing was merely 'misunderstood' he ought not to pay a penalty for the stupidity of parents and public who would not understand. If the trustees' apology is correct, then it would appear that Nearing was dropped because people who didn't know what he was driving at, objected to him."

### Would Curb Examinations.

The Ohio State Federation of Labor convention, in session last week, called the attention of the State Industrial Commission to the practice of employers relative to physical examinations. The unionists declared that these examinations should be curbed as they throw out of employment many who are fitted for certain classes of work. President Voll and Secretary-Treasurer Donnelly were re-elected. Toledo was selected as the next convention city.

### Results of Mothers' Pensions.

At Oklahoma City, Okla., County Judge Zwick says the mothers' pension law, in force in that State, has "opened my eyes to a wonderful amount of misery and decrepitude" because of the large number of women who cannot be aided by the law which provides that a widow must have a continuous two years' residence in a county before making application or her husband must be either dead or in a prison or asylum.

### Company Wanted to Know.

Officers of the Duckworth Chain and Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., had a suspicion that their employees were becoming inoculated with the eight-hour germ so common in this vicinity. To satisfy itself the management posted a notice in the shop requesting employees to vote "yes" if they intended to strike if an eight-hour demand was refused, and to vote "no" if they were willing to wait until June 1st, next year. By a vote of over 33 to 1 the employees declared for a 48-hour week and a strike if the demand was not granted. This emphatic declaration failed to convince the company and its employees struck. Last Monday the management concluded these workers were really in earnest and announced that the 48-hour week would be granted, and wage scales readjusted.

### Immigration Figures.

Figures issued by the United States Department of Labor, bureau of immigration, show that 27,413 immigrants were admitted to this country during the month of August. The totals for preceding months are: July, 27,097; June, 28,499; May, 35,363; April, 31,765; March, 26,335; February, 28,704. During August Italy surrendered its lead in furnishing immigrants, being supplanted by Greece, with 2124, followed by England with 1223. Italy is third on the list with 1047. Japan contributes 894; Ireland, 848; Norway, 573; Portugal, 533; France, 469; Russia, 377, and the German empire, 259. The effect of war on immigration is shown in the report of November, 1913, when 21,044 Russians and 21,690 Italians were admitted. During this 1913 period immigration from other countries were: Germany, 3129; England, 2998; Ireland, 1431; France, 947.

## "Mephisto" AUGER BITS

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

## Industrial Accident Commission

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**A DEADLY PARALLEL.**

The following would seem to indicate that M. A. Schmidt, on trial in Los Angeles, is not getting a square deal in the selection of the trial jury:

Juror Charles Hughes, a retired capitalist, being examined, testified in part as follows:

Question: And the defendant would have, if he wanted to establish in your mind it was gas, he would have to prove it to you?

Answer: I think he would, yes sir.

Question: And do you start in the trial with the firm positive conviction that this building was destroyed by dynamite with intent to take human life?

Answer: Yes, sir.

\* \* \* \* \*

Question: Yes, and if the defendant wanted to establish to your satisfaction that it was done with gas accidentally, he would have to introduce some proof, wouldn't he?

Answer: If that is a necessary element in the case, he would have to do that.

Question: Then if the district attorney, in the presentation of his case against the defendant, did not remove from your mind the belief, which is now there, that it was done by means of dynamite, you would not require any proof on that question from the people, would you?

Answer: I would be inclined to believe that the building was destroyed by dynamite.

Question: Now, do you understand that is the position of the District Attorney?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: And upon that point you would not require any proof from the District Attorney, would you?

Answer: No.

\* \* \* \* \*

Question: Then you go into the trial of this case with your mind made up upon every question except that?

Answer: Yes, sir.

\* \* \* \* \*

Question: Well, you say you would give him a fair and impartial trial. That statement is also coupled with the mental reservation that you have this opinion which would affect your judgment?

Answer: To a certain extent, yes, sir.

\* \* \* \* \*

Question: You wouldn't be satisfied, would you, Mr. Hughes, to take that as a fact, that the "Times" building was destroyed by dynamite, from what you read in the newspapers in regard to the guilt or innocence of this defendant?

Answer: Well, connecting the defendant with it, if the prosecution did that, I should take that part of it as settled.

The above juror, a retired capitalist, was challenged by the defense for having a fixed opinion. The court denied the challenge.

Juror John A. Horton, a day laborer, being examined, testified as follows:

Question: Have you ever formed any opinion as to the cause of the disaster?

Answer: Well, what I know about it and what I heard about it I thought at the time it was caused by gas explosion.

Question: That is the way your mind is now?

Answer: That is the way I had it.

Question: You think the source of your information on that convinces you that it was gas?

Answer: I thought so all the time, and I have always contended that that was what it was.

Question: All that you have read and heard confirms you in that view?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: You still believe it?

Answer: I still believe it, to a certain extent. I couldn't believe anything else; wasn't anything else proven to me. I couldn't believe anything else.

Mr. Keyes: What is that answer? (Answer read.)

Mr. Harriman: You think that opinion is so firmly fixed in your mind that you would be unable to set it aside?

Answer: Well, it would have to be proven otherwise.

Question: From what you have known—from what you have heard—before you came to this court room, what you have read in the papers, you say you feel that your opinion that the building was blown up by gas, is so firmly fixed that it would require evidence to dislodge that opinion?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: So you now feel that this defendant is innocent?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: And could not possibly be guilty of that offense until the opinion in your mind that it was blown up by gas, is dislodged and another established?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: They would have to prove his guilt here beyond a reasonable doubt?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: By establishing the fact that the building was blown up by dynamite, and that he had something to do with it, before you could find him guilty?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: This opinion that you have, that it was blown up by gas, would go with you into the jury box, if you were chosen, wouldn't it?

Answer: Yes, sir.

The above juror, a day laborer, was challenged by the State for having a fixed opinion. The court, over the objection of the defense, sustained the challenge.

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**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum bill for next week will be of exceptional interest and extraordinary merit, novelty and variety. Carolina White, late prima donna of the Philadelphia and Chicago Grand Opera Company, will be the headline attraction. Her wonderful voice, splendid stage presence and handsome appearance, have combined to make her one of the greatest and most successful artistes that have appeared in grand opera in this country. Miss White was the first to sing in America the prima donna roles of "The Jewels of the Madonna" and "The Secret of Suzanna." The triumph she achieved in these operas is now part of musical history. She has appeared in Europe with the leading operatic companies and is generally accepted as one of the finest of sopranos. Her programme will include arias from her favorite operas, and she brings with her as accompanist Enrico Barraja. Willie Weston, who ranks among the foremost singers of character songs, is also an excellent actor, whose versatility is remarkable. His songs this season are the best he has ever had. Margot Francois and her partner will present a comic tumbling act on stilts and a bumpety bump act which is genuinely funny and contains many feats of skill. Attired in white with a stage draped in the same color, the Flemings offer a series of classic poses which resemble creations in alabaster. They also indulge in a routine of gymnastics which includes many difficult feats. Brooks and Bowen, who style themselves two dark spots of joy, have met with great success in vaudeville as singers of their own compositions. They also excel as humorous story tellers. Don Fung Gue and Harry Haw Cheung will present a novel offering of songs and dances. The Primrose Four; Ethel Kirk and Billy Fogarty and Muriel Worth and Lew Brice will say farewell with this program.

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# EDWARD J. BRANDON

## THE LABOR MAN FOR SUPERVISOR



Edward J. Brandon was nominated for Supervisor at the recent Primary Election by a very flattering majority.

Mr. Brandon spent seventeen years of his life in the San Francisco Labor movement. He was for many years an officer of the San Francisco Bricklayers' Union, and for several years he was third vice-president of the International Bricklayers' Union. He was a charter member and first vice-president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, in which capacity he assisted materially in laying the solid foundation for the magnificent labor structure we are enjoying today.

He only left the labor movement when he became an employer of labor, and his new position has not at any time dimmed his high regard for the traditions of the labor movement, for he is admittedly one of the fairest men in the building business.

San Francisco Bricklayers' Union No. 7, suspended its rules and endorsed Mr. Brandon's candidacy unanimously, and the following telegram from the International Officers of the Bricklayers' Union to Third Vice-President Joseph P. Duffy shows the high esteem in which Edward J. Brandon is held by his former associates:

Indianapolis, Ind., October 24, 1915.

Joseph P. Duffy, 74 Eureka Street, San Francisco.

Convey our congratulations to Edward J. Brandon and tell him we earnestly hope for his election as Supervisor. As a workman, as a local and international officer and as a contractor of high standing for many years he has proven time and time again that his heart is right. He is fearless and aggressive in his espousal of all things that he believes to be right, yet fair-minded and broad-gauged. As a man he has been tried and tested to all kinds of weather. For many years he has always been found to be the soul of honor. Not a workman either of the organized or unorganized forces of San Francisco but should count it an honor to vote for him; not an employer or citizen on any walk of life who loves honest manhood but should esteem it a privilege to contribute to Edward J. Brandon their undivided support.

(Signed): William J. Bowen, Thos. R. Preece, Wm. Dobson, Executive Board Bricklayers, Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 22, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Murphy.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Glass Bottle Blowers—C. Bagley, J. Watts and A. Kowalsky. Boot and Shoe Workers—Francis Early, vice W. K. Billings, resigned. Cracker Packers—Rose Levaggi, vice Margaret Carli. Plasterers—Michael Kelly and William Nolan. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Allied Printing Trades Council, relative to candidates for Supervisors who voted against the proposition to place the union label on city printing. From Cook's Union No. 44 and Stage Employees, enclosing per capita for entertainment of A. F. of L. delegates. From International Workers' Defense League, announcing that ball will be given for the benefit of Schmidt and Caplan Defense Fund. From Beer Bottlers, enclosing complimentary tickets for annual ball, October 23d.

Referred to Executive Committee—Financial appeal from Metal Polishers' International Union; from Arizona State Federation of Labor in behalf of men and women of Clifton and Morenci, Arizona, and also from Travelers' Aid Society. Application from Retail Delivery Drivers' Union for a boycott upon the Shasta Water Company. Application from Waterfront Workers' Federation to place the Marconi Wireless Service on the "Unfair List."

**Request Complied With**—Resolutions from Stationary Firemen requesting that delegate to A. F. of L. take up matter of re-employment of its members with P. G. & E. Company in convention.

**Label Section**—Minutes read and filed. Bro. Guth, in behalf of the Union Label Trades Department, extended invitation to president and secretary of Council to attend convention of that department on November 4th.

**Reports of Unions**—Waiters No. 30—Reported that Exposition is contemplating charging employees admission to Fair on November 2d, and protested against same. Horseshoers—Will give ball on October 30th, in Labor Temple.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Application from Milkers' Union for a boycott on the Del Monte Creamery laid over two weeks. Matter of withdrawal from Council of Boiler Makers No. 410 laid over one week. Report of committee concurred in.

**Report of Convention Committee**—Read and filed.

**Report of Delegates to International Peace Congress**—Delegates Theodore Johnson and Selig Schulberg submitted report of International Peace Congress held under the auspices of the P. P. I. E., consisting of delegates and peace workers representing many foreign and American peace societies and other organizations. Moved to refer to editor of "Labor Clarion"; carried.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of establishment of a tuberculosis bureau of the Department of Public Health, committee recommends that law and legislative committee be authorized to appear before the Board of Health urging the establishment of this bureau and providing for same in the next budget. In the matter of proposed charter amendments, committee recommends that the Council take no action on Nos. 1 and 2. Moved that recommendation be concurred in; carried, 105 in favor, 15 against. Bro. Brouillet wished to be recorded as voting "no" on committee's report. Previous question was called for and put on the above motion; 86 in favor, 31 against. Recommended that

Council go on record in opposition to No. 3 on the ballot; concurred in. Recommended that Council go on record in opposition to Nos. 7 and 9, and in favor of No. 5; concurred in.

**New Business**—Moved that secretary take up matter of admission charge to Fair grounds of employees on November 2d; carried.

Total receipts, \$584.65. Total Ex, \$185.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label upon all purchases.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of Regular Meeting Held October 20th.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 by President W. G. Desepte.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Trustees Erickson and French noted absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

**Communications**—Filed—From Waiters, Tailors, Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary, Painters No. 72, Housesmiths, Machine Hands, Machinists, and Electrical Workers No. 151 with the information that they have all indorsed resolution regarding committees visiting unions.

Referred to Agitation Committee—From Glove Workers' International, in regard to a strike now on against the Milwaukee Glove Co., O. C. Hensen Mfg. Co., and the Ellsworth & Thayer Co. of Milwaukee, Wis.

Referred to Secretary with instruction to invite the officers of the Labor Council. From the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, announcing that the convention of this department will be held on Thursday, November 4th.

Referred to "Labor Clarion" for publication—From the Allied Printing Trades Council of Chicago, Ill., with the information that R. R. Donnelly & Co. is a strictly non-union printing plant.

**Bills**—Salaries to both secretaries and sergeant-at-arms, \$16; postage and incidentals, \$3.50.

**Reports of Unions**—Typographical Union reported that school books printed by the Rand, McNally Co. of Chicago, and which are used a great deal in California are unfair. Bakers reported that they have trouble in Richmond.

**Reports of Committees**—Agitation Committee will meet next week. Committee has visited a few unions.

Trustees reported favorably on bills and same were ordered paid.

**Good and Welfare**—A lively discussion was carried on in regard to the union label, card and button.

Meeting adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

In proportion as mankind becomes wise—yes, in exact proportion to that wisdom—should be the extinction of the unequal system under which they now subsist. Government is, in fact, the mere badge of their depravity. They are so little aware of the inestimable benefits of mutual love as to indulge, without thought, and almost without motive, in the worst excesses of selfishness and malice. Hence, without graduating human society into a scale of empire and subjection, its very existence has become impossible. It is necessary that universal benevolence should supersede the regulations of precedent and prescription, before these regulations can safely be abolished.—P. B. Shelley.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.



HALL, THEATRE, SCHOOL AND CHURCH SEATING. LODGE AND OFFICE FURNITURE. The following are a few of the Labor organizations in San Francisco which we have equipped with furniture and seating: Labor Temple, Teamsters, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Brewery Workers, Retail Clerks, Master Plumbers. Call on, or write us for estimates. C. F. WEBER & CO., 365-367 Market St. 512 So. Broadway San Francisco Los Angeles. 340 No. Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN. OF AMERICA. COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903. THIS IS OUR LABEL.

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers. UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

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**POOR LITTLE FROG!**

By R. B.

She had the mild blue eyes of a gentle enthusiast, and the patient-sweet expression often seen on the face of a cripple. She talked often of the miseries of the poor with a vibrant huskiness of voice suggestive of near-the-surface tears. She was worth a million dollars in her own name. It was invested in dividend-paying Colorado mining stock.

Organized charity, welfare boards, settlement associations, the humane society, and other like organizations counted her among their assets. She was good for a few thousand in behalf of any movement that smacked of uplift. Her luxurious automobile was often seen before the tenements of the needy.

"Oh, there is so much suffering in the world," she would say, her soft eyes swimming in a misty film.

"Poor people," she would sigh—and then, daringly, "I often question in my soul the goodness of God."

It was this disposition on her part to continually drag God into it that finally got on my nerves. I like God and I got tired of seeing Him continually made the scapegoat. I am a surgeon by profession, and a patient's suffering doesn't feaze me, once I am convinced that the operation is necessary. But, honestly, I hated to do it. From a professional standpoint, I, also, considered her an asset, and lately she had been threatened with appendicitis. But she "questioned the goodness of God" once too often in my presence. I might never get the job of removing the troublesome appendix, but I proposed then and there to attempt an operation on her little, silly, snobbish mind.

"You remind me," I said coldly, "of my three-year-old daughter. We were out in the park the other day, and, by dint of much persistence, Mary captured a little frog, imprisoning it in her small, firm hands. She allowed me a peep at the captive, her eyes dancing in triumph.

"'Poor little frog,' I said."

"'Poor little frog,' echoed Mary."

"'Poor little frog—can't get out,' I protested, affecting much concern."

"'Poor little frog—can't get out,' said Mary, her voice catching the sympathetic note."

"'Poor little frog,' I said, affecting tears, and covering my face with my hands."

"'Poor little frog,' blubbered Mary, tears starting from her eyes, 'Can't get out—can he, daddy?'"

And tears were actually streaming down her cheeks, but the little hands, meantime, remained firmly clasped over the object of her tender-hearted concern.

And she would have stood there the day long, I verily believe, crying over her captive, had not my wife, a very practical woman, pulled the little hands apart, and, releasing the frog, scolded me for making the child cry.

He who reads with discernment and choice, will acquire less learning, but more knowledge; and as this knowledge is collected with design, and cultivated with art and method, it will be at all times of immediate and ready use to himself and others. . . . He who reads without this discernment and choice, and resolves to read all, will not have time, no, nor capacity either, to do anything else. He will not be able to think, without which it is impertinent to read; nor to act, without which it is impertinent to think. He will assemble materials with much pains, and purchase them at much expense, and have neither leisure nor skill to frame them into proper scantlings, or to prepare them for use.—Bolingbroke.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

**THE MAGNIFYING GLASS.**

Great things have small beginnings. A spectacle maker, Jan Leippersheim by name, living in Holland, invented a crude magnifying glass in 1608. Anton von Leuwenhoek, born in Delft, this day 1632, improved this clumsy toy and evolved a compound microscope which has become the most valuable sanitary tool yet devised by man. That first microscope was as far removed from the high-powered instrument of today as is the modern American from the original caveman. Yet by this faulty means, Leuwenhoek, naturalist, physician and botanist, discovered certain minute bodies which he called "little animals." He made drawings of these and today we know them for those useful friends and malignant enemies of man—bacteria.

We spend our days surrounded by another world, a living world of countless billions, invisible to the naked eye, silent, tireless, destroying the living, consuming the dead, useful in the sciences and arts, yet often followed by a train of sickness, suffering and death. A curious paradox this, yet bacteria are at once the greatest friends and the fiercest foes of every living thing. Not animals, as Leuwenhoek thought, but vegetables, bacteria consist of two classes, those which prey on living things and those which reduce to their original minerals, fluids and gases, every dead thing which they attack. They are of various shapes, round like marble or straight like little sticks. They grow in clusters, chains, and in pairs. They are ubiquitous. The dusty air, the earth and its waters, the interior of animals and plants all contain them. They cause the fermentation of foods, they make cheese, they produce disease and some of them when killed and injected into an animal protect it against the very disease which they would have produced if living. Many of them live as harmless creatures in the body of an animal for years, only to kill their host when the opportunity presents. Their study has given birth to a science, bacteriology, one of the foundation stones of public health.

Their mere presence does not necessarily produce disease. Recalling the parable of the sower, some bacteria fall by the wayside, some fall upon stony places, and some fall in good ground and bring forth the fruit of suffering, perhaps of death. A normal, temperate life, free alike from the gluttony of idleness or overwork, the sound mind in the sound body, a cheerful, normal environment, these form the stony places in which bacteria take no root. The depraved appetites of mind and body, the dark and sordid atmosphere of penury, the nerve racking and strength undermining trades, these prepare the good ground.

The great weapon against bacteria is cleanliness. The mastery over premature death lies to a great measure in our own hands. Clean persons, clean cities, clean workshops and clean lives are the makers of public health. The United States Public Health Service and other sanitary bodies of this country are gradually bringing these facts home to the general public. In this way cleanliness is becoming more general, and the span of life in America is gradually being lengthened. All of which is largely due to the microscope.

Henry Ford says he has ten millions to spend if necessary to persuade this country that peace is always the best plan. He wants the people to be persuaded that preparedness for war creates war. He does not seem to realize that his ten millions is only a drop in the bucket considering what is being spent every day by the press and the movies in educating the people for peace. His ten millions would be a mere scratch on the slate compared with the daily picture of war that we have been getting this past year. In commenting on his seemingly generous action "Life" has the following: "As for military preparedness, enough

is good and salutary; too much is militarism, and that is bad, bad, bad, as the Germans are teaching us. They are the great teachers of peace, and, be sure, Henry, they shall learn that lesson themselves down to the last line. Leave peace propaganda to them, but you, if you have ten millions to spare, put it into Ford ambulances for France." Yes, or pay living wages on the mammoth building you are having erected in Oklahoma City at the present time. Twenty cents an hour is a very small sum, you'll have to admit, and you wouldn't have so many millions to give away if you paid your slaves living wages.—Oklahoma "Labor Unit."

**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

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JUNE 30th, 1915:

Assets	\$60,321,343.04
Deposits	57,362,899.25
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Employees' Pension Fund	199,164.12
Number of Depositors	66,965

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

**It's a go—boys—I'll set 'em up to****OLD GILT EDGE WHISKEY****Rye****Bourbon**

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## Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178



October, 1915

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
*Intertype Machines.	
*Monotype Machines.	
*Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(22) *Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	415 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevlin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) *S. P. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	440 Sansome
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Roterumdt, Hugo L.....	45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....	580 Howard
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### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbat, P.....	1114 Mission
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### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....	S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....	440 Sansome

### MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880 Mission
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### NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....	767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....	New Montg'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....	340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....	Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....	643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....	643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....	1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....	330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....	509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
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### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....	573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....	109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....	311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....	48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....	76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....	317 Front
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### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

#### Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....	32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....	919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....	826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....	327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

Information was received at headquarters on Wednesday of this week that all of the four referendum propositions submitted to the voters by the Los Angeles convention were carried by the membership at large by decisive majorities. The first proposition, to increase the per capita tax 5 cents a month for the purpose of extending the Union Printers Home and for the support thereof received a majority of more than 4000. The second proposition, to correct an error in the mortuary benefit law, carried by 21,000. The third proposition, to amend the priority law so as to make any substitute with an office standing of at least sixty days eligible to a vacant situation and giving subordinate unions power to establish scale provisions governing the filling of situations and the disposal of extra work, has a majority of 5000. The fourth proposition, to abolish seven-day situations and establish a six-day standard for situations throughout the entire jurisdiction and to amend section 127, general laws to conform to the six-day standard, was approved by a majority of 10,000 votes.

Ralph K. Blair of the firm of Blair & Murdock, printers, and Dr. Thomas Addis, examining physician, were Wednesday found guilty by Federal Judge Dooling of having violated the neutrality laws of the United States in recruiting men here for the British army, the jury being instructed to bring in a verdict against them. The other defendants were acquitted. The punishment for the crime for which Blair and Addis are declared to have been guilty is three years' imprisonment. Both will appeal their cases.

Founding of a third Oakland evening newspaper, details for the organization of which will be completed within ninety days, may be announced by Francis B. Loomis and Alfred Holman, present publishers of the Oakland "Tribune." Holman and Loomis have paid \$3500 to the Piedmont Building Association for an option on property in Clay street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, on which they propose to erect a plant. The action of the two publishers follows the final settlement of the Dargie Estate suit over the "Tribune" by which Mrs. Ermina Peralta Dargie was given a forty-day option for the purchase of half of the stock now held by W. E. Dargie Estate. Mrs. Dargie will assume control by the time her option expires. "We are now negotiating for press service and formulating our plans," said Loomis. "Our paper will be of the same general character as the 'Tribune' since we have been in charge." The property on which Holman and Loomis have taken an option comprises two lots 100x100 feet.

President Marsden G. Scott, accompanied by the official party that will represent the I. T. U. at the conventions of the A. F. of L. and the Label Trades Department, together with the meeting of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, which will convene here next Wednesday, left Indianapolis Wednesday night of this week. They will reach San Francisco the first of next week. President Scott and Secretary-Treasurer Hays will establish headquarters at the Argonaut Hotel during their stay here, a period of about three weeks.

Among other matters of interest that will be considered at next Sunday's meeting of the union is a request from the American Newspaper Publishers' Association that No. 21 consent to enter into an agreement with the local publishers to adopt the international arbitration agreement.

Harry Reed, the well-known linotype operator, accompanied by Mrs. Reed, has gone to San Luis Obispo, to accept a position on the "Tribune," a morning publication in that city.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandeller Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shoemen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission

## JUDGE UPHOLDS FREE PRESS.

Courts are liable to err and a free press and a free people are entitled to criticize, in a fair manner, the actions of courts, declared Judge Henry Lamm of Sedalia, Mo., in an address before the annual meeting of the Missouri State Bar Association. "Courts are man's invention, the result of a slow evolution, and are human institutions," said Judge Lamm. "The courts have human limitations and frailties, hence are liable to err and stand to have their errors hammered out on the anvil of public discussions and cured by exposures. It is vain to contend they are immune from just scrutiny and criticism to keep them up to high efficiency of service. I maintain the proposition that a free people, and therefore a free press, may examine, discuss, question or defend the doctrines and acts of their courts. I do not believe that great courts and judges impugn this general rule or seek its modification. The true attitude of the courts to the newspapers is found in the great judgments of great courts, the great opinions of great judges upholding the right of a decent press to be free to discuss with manly frankness and fearlessness those officials, those men, those principles, those things lying close to the public weal."

## BUTTE WORKERS ARE UNIONISTS.

"We are working out our own destiny in our own way and need no dictators," says the "Free Lance" of Butte, Mont., in an editorial reviewing the Butte labor movement after its survival of many recent spectacular dissensions. This paper says: "Yes, the so-called ultra-conservatives, into whose hands the labor movement has fallen, are the same men who gained for labor the conditions it now enjoys, which are superior to any in any other community on the North American continent. The labor unions are not misled by mirages, nor are they chasing phantoms; they believe in securing conditions for the worker here. And now they are not going to change to false prophets or false gods, nor will they be deluded by the sophistries or false promises of men who neither can nor will assist them. The trade unionists of this community are not going to be severed from the path which experience and results attained has taught them to be the only one that can guarantee them better conditions in life, namely, their economic movement, and the economic movement is not going to pull anybody's chestnuts out of the fire. We have enough to do to attend to our own business and cannot and will not be cajoled into being an auxiliary to any other organization, be it political, fraternal or social."

Sometimes having had a surfeit of human society and gossip, and worn out all my village friends, I rambled still farther westward than I habitually dwell, into yet more unfrequented parts of the town; or, while the sun was setting, made my supper of huckleberries and blueberries on Fair Haven Hill and laid up a store for several days. The fruits do not yield their true flavor to the purchaser of them, nor to him who raises them for the market. There is but one way to obtain it, yet few take that way. If you would know the true flavor of huckleberries, ask the cow boy or the partridge. It is a vulgar error to suppose that you have tasted huckleberries who never plucked them. A huckleberry never reaches Boston; they have not been known there since they grew on her three hills. The ambrosial and essential part of the fruit is lost with the bloom which is rubbed off in the market cart, and they become mere provender.—Thoreau.

Wisdom of itself is delectable and satisfactory as it implies a revelation of truth and a detection of error to us.—Isaac Barrow.



# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

## UNION STAMPED SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—  
Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST  
VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at  
THE LOWEST PRICES. :: :: ::

For the past 34 years we have catered to the  
UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where



EVERY SALESMAN HAS HIS UNION CARD

Store  
Open  
Saturday  
Evenings

**B. KATSCHEWSKI**  
**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1881  
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"  
**825 MARKET ST. STOCKTON 825**

San  
Francisco's  
Union  
Shoe

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A grand ball will be given in the auditorium of the Labor Temple tomorrow night by the Horseshoers' Union, and a good time is assured to all who attend.

The Jitney Bus Operators' Union No. 399 held an open meeting last Friday evening in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, and discussed the insurance question as it appears now, following the entrance of the California Casualty Company in the jitney field. Michael Casey, M. E. Decker, W. F. Postel and others addressed the meeting.

The Brewery Workers are to give a ball in their hall on Seventeenth and Capp streets tomorrow evening, to which all are invited, and a good time is assured.

Stationary Firemen's Union No. 86 asked the Labor Council to instruct its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to endeavor to have the Federation urge the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to cease discriminating against members of organized labor who participated in the recent unsuccessful strike against that company. The Council so instructed the delegate.

Members of Barbers' Union No. 148 presented a handsome set of silverware to Secretary Roe H. Baker as a wedding gift to him and his wife, who was Miss Mary Feadler, stenographer of the union before her marriage. The union also decided to give a cordial reception, smoker and banquet to its international officers who will represent the International Union at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor. The union also made a generous donation to the San Francisco Labor Council toward the fund for entertaining the officers and delegates of the American Federation of Labor.

The Steam Laundry Workers' Union reports that its ranks continue on the increase. At its last meeting the union initiated a class of seventy elected candidates, bringing the present strength of the union close up to the 2000 mark. The recent benefit dance given by that union was a decided success in every respect, according to the report by the committees in charge. The union is arranging to give a banquet next month in honor of its general secretary-treasurer, Harry

L. Morrison, and Mrs. Morrison during their stay in this city next month. The union has contributed \$50 to the convention entertainment fund of the American Federation of Labor.

The Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, John Morgenthaler, Seattle; first vice-president, W. F. Dunn, Vancouver, B. C.; third vice-president, H. G. Green, Los Angeles; secretary-treasurer, J. S. Wilson, Oakland; finance committee, George Flatley, C. O. Mann, San Francisco, and E. J. Hathaway (temporarily appointed); executive board, Samuel Cawker, Victoria, B. C.; H. B. Metzger, Spokane; J. W. Bowden, Seattle; F. J. Schubert, Portland; G. M. Devore, Fresno; Philip J. Kennedy, San Francisco; G. A. Coffey, Goldfield, Nev.; Frederick Weeks, Los Angeles, and F. F. Clark, Phoenix, Ariz.

A spirited whist contest is being waged between picked teams from Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410, of San Francisco, and Local No. 1129, of Oakland. Half of the games are played on each side of the bay. The winners will receive a silver trophy from Katz Bros.

For the relief of unemployment, the Bay Counties District Council of Painters, by a referendum vote, has established a five-day working week. Paydays will be on Friday evenings, when work will cease until the following Monday. The new rule will be in effect from November 1st until March 31st.

The International Workers' Defense League will give a grand "Hobo Ball" on Saturday evening of this week, October 30th, at Dreamland Rink, Sutter and Steiner streets. Dancing from 8 p. m. until 2 a. m. with union music by Wm. Shafer. Admission 25 cents. This ball is being held for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of Caplan and Schmidt now on trial in Los Angeles, Cal., for their lives as a result of their activities in the labor movement. This league is composed of delegates representing fifty-six organizations of labor affiliation, thirty-three of which are affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco Building Trades Council.

### WOULD FIT CHILDREN.

The Rockefeller plan of settling disputes with employees might be feasible if these workers were children, but to grown men the scheme is repugnant. This is the verdict of a committee representing the international executive board, United Mine Workers of America, now in charge of Colorado affairs.

The committee says:

"The calm assurance on the part of the company that the result of the joint conference was a foregone conclusion speaks eloquently of their firm conviction that the 'plan' to work at all, must work in harmony with their desires.

"The great fundamental principles of industrial democracy, and the right of collective bargaining, which alone can guarantee to the Colorado worker his civil and political liberties, have no place in the document that has been so elaborately prepared by Mr. Rockefeller and his associates, for the future guidance of his silent and apparently non-consulted partners in the mining camps of Southern Colorado.

"The plan fails to provide for meetings or conventions of the miners except locally, and by doing so insures company domination of its workings.

"All meetings except local mine meetings are to be joint meetings where the company will have equal representation, thus eliminating the danger of the collective action that might result if the men from several mines met together free from company influence.

"The evils that are fundamental will be eradicated when the men are represented by a labor organization powerful enough to compel recognition of the industrial, political and civic rights of its members, and capable of writing these principles into the joint agreement along with the rights claimed by the employer.

"Had the employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company been so many children of tender age, the paternal control they seek to exercise through the medium of the 'plan' would be proper; to grown men of independent thought in a nation that boasts of its free institutions, it cannot be other than repugnant.

"A certain degree of social betterment is a poor substitute for the privileges that can only be secured through industrial democracy and collective action on the part of the wage workers."

The most powerful remedy against sudden starts of impatience is a sweet and amiable silence.—Francis de Sales.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

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those who are Fair

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